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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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26161	7590	07/13/2005	EXAMINER	
FISH & RICHARDSON PC 225 FRANKLIN ST BOSTON, MA 02110			NG, CHRISTINE Y	
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DATE MAILED: 07/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/786,604	Applicant(s) RITTER, GERHARD	
	Examiner Christine Ng	Art Unit 2663	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 March 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 November 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1, 8, 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,583,870 to Delprat et al.

Referring to claims 1 and 12, Delprat et al disclose a method of measuring transmission characteristics of radio channels in a radio communications system having base stations (Figure 2, BTS1, BTS2) and a radio station (Figure 2, M_A-M_D), the radio communications system utilizing a timeslot structure (Figure 1B) in a time frame for transmitting data. The method comprises:

Transmitting the data as bursts (Figure 1B, any of time slots IT0-IT7) from one of the base stations to the radio station, each burst having a channel measurement sequence (training sequence), the one of the base stations transmitting the channel measurement sequence (training sequence) in at least one timeslot (Figure 1B, time slots IT2, IT3, IT6, IT7) in which no data is transmitted from the one of the base stations to a radio station. In Figure 1B, time slots IT2, IT3, IT6, IT7 do not carry user information so are used instead to carry signaling data (Column 5, lines 1-18). The signaling data can have the same structure as normal bursts (Column 5, lines 19-28), and normal bursts contain a training sequence (Column 5, lines 35-36).

Referring to claim 8, Delprat et al disclose that a channel measurement sequence (training sequence) in a predetermined timeslot (Figure 1B, time slots IT0) in the time frame has a special identifier (rank 0). Timeslot IT0 contains a synchronization sequence, identified by a rank of 0. Refer to Column 1, lines 39-49; Column 4, lines 61-63; and Column 5, lines 55-60.

Referring to claim 11, Delprat et al disclose that the predetermined timeslot is a 0-th timeslot. Refer to Column 1, lines 39-49; Column 4, lines 61-63; and Column 5, lines 55-60.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 2-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,583,870 to Delprat et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,125,125 to Narasimha et al.

Referring to claim 2, Menzel does not disclose that the channel measurement sequence is transmitted using at least one of (i) a constant power level and (ii) a number of base stations at the same time.

Narasimha et al disclose a method of transmitting the channel measurement sequence (training sequence) using (ii) a number of base stations at the same time. All base stations use a synchronizing mechanism to transmit frames to mobile stations at

the same time so that the training sequences will be received by the mobile stations at virtually the same time. All base stations will be in substantial timing synchronization according to a GPS signal. Refer to Column 3, lines 5-49 and Column 4, line 58 to Column 5, line 5. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include that the channel measurement sequence is transmitted using (ii) a number of base station transmitting at the same time; the motivation being to ease "handoff procedures when a mobile travels from one cell to another cell" (Column 5, lines 6-13).

Referring to claim 3, Delprat et al do not disclose that the channel measurement sequence is transmitted in the middle of a burst.

Narasimha et al disclose that the channel measurement sequence (training sequence) is transmitted in the middle of a burst. The base station "transmits a training sequence in the middle of every time slot so that the mobile station can learn the characteristics of the intervening radio path and train its equalizer" (Column 1, lines 38-41). Refer also to Column 3, lines 5-8. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include that the channel measurement sequence is transmitted in the middle of a burst; the motivation being to follow the standards of GSM systems.

Referring to claim 4, refer to the rejection of claim 2.

5. Claims 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,583,870 to Delprat et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,125,125 to Narasimha et al, and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,274,669 to Klank et al.

Referring to claim 5, Delprat et al do not disclose that cyclic correlation is used for channel measurement.

Klank et al disclose in Figure 3 a method of using cyclic correlation to determine the channel pulse response. Refer to Column 1, lines 56-65; Column 3, line 57 to Column 4, line 14; and Column 5, lines 11-14. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include that cyclic correlation is used for channel measurement, the motivation being so that the same basic training sequence can be utilized to determine channel measurements, thereby simplifying the system.

Referring to claim 6, Delprat et al not disclose that individual base stations use a same channel measurement sequence.

Narasimha et al disclose in Figure 1 that "the training sequence transmitted from one BTS 14 is different than the training sequence transmitted by the other BTS's 14 that can cause co-channel interference" (Column 3, lines 9-11). This implies that BTS's that will not be subject to co-channel interference can have the same training sequence. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include that individual base stations use a same channel measurement sequence, the motivation being so that the same basic training sequence can be used by all mobile stations in a system; thereby simplifying the system since all mobile stations tune into the same training sequence if it does not cause co-channel interference.

Referring to claim 7, Delprat et al do not disclose that the channel measurement sequence is transmitted with a different code phase by different base stations.

Narasimha et al disclose in Figure 1 that the "training sequences are orthogonal and will not interfere with each other if received at a mobile unit at precisely the same time". Refer to Column 3, lines 12-14. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include that the channel measurement sequence is transmitted with a different code phase by different base stations, the motivation being so that the same basic training sequence can be used by all mobile stations in a system; thereby simplifying the system since all mobile stations tune into the same training sequence if it does not cause co-channel interference.

6. Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,583,870 to Delprat et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,577,334 to Boer et al.

Delprat et al disclose that the same channel measurement sequence (training sequence) is used in the predetermined time slot (Figure 1B, time slot IT0) as is used in other time slots in the time frame (Figure 1B, time slots IT1-IT7). Refer to Column 5, lines 55-60. Refer to the rejection of claims 1 and 12.

Delprat et al do not disclose that phase modulation is used in the channel measurement sequence in the predetermined time slot [claim 9] and that a 180° phase modulation of the channel measurement sequence is used in the predetermined timeslot from one time frame to a next time frame [claim 10].

Boer et al disclose in Figure 1 that the first part of a signal received over line 1 is a receiver training sequence that is phase modulated with two alternating phases modulated at a rate f_b on the carrier frequency f_c . Refer to Column 3, lines 35-39. As shown in Figure 2B, the phase alternations can be formed by 180° phase jumps. Refer to Column 3, lines 59-62. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include that phase modulation is used in the channel measurement sequence in the predetermined time slot [claim 9] and that a 180° phase modulation of the channel measurement sequence is used in the predetermined timeslot from one time frame to a next time frame [claim 10]; the motivation being that phase modulation is a common form of modulation to carry signals across a channel, allowing the use of a single carrier frequency in which the signal is encoded into the phase changes of the carrier. A 180° phase modulation offers the advantage of only having to detect two phase changes at the receiver in order to recover the original signal, thereby minimizing error.

7. Claims 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No 5,583,870 to Delprat et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,598,404 to Hayashi et al.

Referring to claim 13, Delprat et al do not disclose that the radio communication system is a TDD radio communication system.

Hayashi et al disclose that in a TDD system, the transmission/reception is performed in the same frequency band on the basis of time division. Refer to Column 2, lines 62-65. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

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the time the invention was made to include that the radio communication system is a TDD radio communication system, the motivation being that as compared with FDD, TDD offers more efficient use of the spectrum and bandwidth since each user is allocated only one channel and is comparatively more flexible, less complex and cheaper.

Referring to claim 14, Delprat et al do not disclose that the radio communication system is a FDD radio communication system.

Hayashi et al disclose that in a FDD system, two frequency bands, which are sufficiently spaced apart from each other, are respectively assigned to transmission and reception. Refer to Column 2, line 65 to Column 3, line 2. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include that the radio communication system is a FDD radio communication system, the motivation being that as compared with TDD, FDD does not introduce latency between the transmit and receive cycles, allows transmission and reception at the same time, and avoids propagation delays that limit the distance between the user and the station.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christine Ng whose telephone number is (571) 272-3124. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F; 8:00 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ricky Ngo can be reached on (571) 272-3139. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

C. Ng CW
July 1, 2005


RICKY NGO
PRIMARY EXAMINER

7/8/05